CONGRESSIONAL

REMARKS OF MR. MANGUM, OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In Explanation of his Political Position in relation to the Presidential Election.

IN THE SENATE, APRIL 15, 1852. Mr. MANGUM said: Mr. President, I indicated yes terday a purpose to ask, by the courtesy of the Senate, that I might be permitted to speak on a matter which I am aware is not strictly in order this morning. I hope that the consent of the Senate will be given.
The PRESIDENT. The Senator will proceed unless

There was no objection.

Mr. MANGUM. Mr. President, I have no speech Mr. MANGUM. Mr. President, I have no speech to make, in the ordinary acceptation of that term. I desire to make a few remarks touching, as briefly as I may, upon a few points which, in fact, are mainly in reference to my own personal position, which, I am aware, is of little consequence to any body but myself—a topic on which most men are supposed to speak fluently, and but few wisely. I shall be as brief as I can.

It is known to the Senate that, during the past winter,

It is known to the Senate that, during the past winter, my health has been, I may say, bad, but at best very variable; and I have not participated at all in the business of the Senate, except occasionally and very slightly—still less have I participated in any arrangements or intrigues touching Presidential questions, or any thing of that kind. Yet I find, humble an individual as I am, that I am made

Yet I find, humble an individual as I am, that I am made the subject of newspaper speculations, represented variously and conflictingly at different points. However small may be the taper which I hold, I am unwilling that every wind should play upon it and extinguish it. I desire to be understood correctly.

It has been my habit, throughout life, on all occasions of this character, never to be doubted; and I desire, if I shall succeed in explaining myself perfectly, that I may here not be doubted on these subjects. In regard to the next Presidency, I shall, very probably, stand prepared to support the nominee of the Whig Convention. I profess to be a party man, and shall act upon that principle; I shall yield, as I was compelled to do four years ago, against my own judgment, if necessary against all my own inclinations, to support, as I did then, most strenuously, the nominee of the Whig Convention.

But, while I shall probably do this, I have my preference. I had the same four years ago; and that preference implies no dereliction of principle upon my part, nor any departure from, or modification whatsoever of, the principles that I have steadily maintained for now nearly thirty years, in both branches of the National Legislature. I know, if I go in a particular direction, that we have conservatives both North and South of what is esteemed the peculiar institution of the South, who imagine that a man is unfaithful to them, is untrue to them, if he does not happen to tread in the path indicated by them. I am old enough, if not wise enough, to act upon the suggestions of my own understanding; and, wise or unwise, I shall

happen to tread in the path indicated by them. I am old enough, if not wise enough, to act upon the suggestions of my own understanding; and, wise or unwise, I shall probably do so without fear, favor, or affection, reward or hope of reward—unintimidated by the menaces of power, unseduced by the blandishments of flattery.

Upon this interesting question, I unhappily am informed, and believe, that I differ as regards my first choice from a portion of the constituency whom I have the honor to represent. It has not been an uncommon thing for me, in the course of my public service, to differ profoundly, upon several occasions, from my constituents. They have been forbearing and kind, and that is the ground of many griefs and regrets when my sense of public duty impelled me to such a difference. Perhaps the boldest actions of my public life have been those in regard to which these differences have arisen, and have, in the long run, given me whatever little strength I may have had at home. I shall continue to pursue the course that my judgment shall continue to pursue the course that my judgment shall indicate as the best for their interest, safety, happiness, and prosperity, during the short time that the relations now subsisting between myself and my constituents shall

My purpose is to retire from public life. I am a candidate for nothing; nor do I expect to be ever again a candidate for any thing. During nearly thirty years of service in both branches of the National Legislature, I service in both branches of the National Legislature, I have never sought employment under any Executive under any power. I should always feel a sort of humiliation in giving up the kind confidence of a whole State to hold any office, however exalted and illustrious, by the feeble tenure of the will of one man. I have never sought it for myself or for mine. I shall never do so. I will also say that I have never felt a sense of humiliation in appealing to my constituents, the people of my own State; and, if successful, that success has invariably produced upon me the impression of a sense of my unworthiness or inability to render this service compatible with the degree of confidence which has been reposed in me.

I should not feel now any sort of humiliation to appeal to them for any place of honor, trust, or profit, if they

to them for any place of honor, trust, or profit, if they had it in their bestowal, though I am no candidate, and, in all probability, never shall be again, even for the favor of a people who are nearer and dearer to my own heart than any others; and I trust the whole American family

are near to me. I understand, from evidences which I cannot question, that a majority of the people of North Carolina prefer the present President for the succession, as their first choice.
That is not exactly my condition. I stand where I stood four years ago. I prefer another as my first choice. This diversion of opinion between my constituents and many lead of the standard of t diversity of opinion between my constituents and myself can lead, I trust, to no results that may be detrimental to the public interests. I know perfectly well that the avowal of this preference on my part will grate harshly on the ears of the friends of the present Executive, both here and elsewhere. But, according to the custom of my whole life, I feel it to be my duty to speak truly my honest and sincere convictions. I will speak even unpleasant things to my constituents, if I believe the public interests re-

Sir, I will further say, that I believe that the people of North Carolina are so averse to all the agitations that have existed here upon a particular subject, and to all the agitations of a local and sectional character of every kind whatsoever, that they would very reluctantly bestow their support upon any one who either directly or indirectly en-courages such agitation. In that respect we do not differ at all; for I hold that no enlightened patriot can ever de-sire to see this country pass again through such terrible, such alarming scenes as we all witnessed during 1849 and 1850. I pray God that such may never happen again in

I know very well that there are certain gentlemen who I know very weil that there are certain gentiemen who make light of it; who supposed, or affected to suppose, that no evil was likely to result from that agitation; who considered that the Union was safe; or who, to conceal their unpatriotic and traitorous devices, affected to consider it safe. Yes, sir, if they had been at sea, and in a storm, perhaps they might have made light of it when they regained terra firma; but they were not less affrighted, perhaps, during the time when the elements were beating and struggling, and warring above, beneath, and around them. The wisest men in this country did think there was great and imminent peril. I thought so then; I think so yet. I hope we have escaped it. But with all the finalities, there is not yet a finality to the disposition to agitate. I disapprove the whole of it. I think that in this burning focus of faction at the city of Washington, quite as much is done to produce this agitation as is produced either by the Abolitionists of the North or the dis unionists of another portion of the Union. I have no sympathy with either of them. I have never been heard to speak in any factious spirit upon this delicate question within my recollection. It is not my purpose to do it

now. Instead of preferring the present President of the United States as my first choice, I prefer Winfield Scott: and, if he shall be the nominee, I have little fear of the result. I know how difficult it is for a man, powerless, without patronage, and without official influence, to get a nomina-tion against the power of an Administration which can wheel into the ranks a hundred thousand officeholders, and dependants perhaps to the number of half a million. I know that if they unscrupulously use this power, it will be next to impossible to obtain a nomination against them. The present President is entitled to the declaration from me that I believe he would scorn the use of such means. But what some of his friends might do, I should not ur dertake to vouch for. Their activity, premature and somewhat absurd, as I thought, seems to furnish a full guaranty that they will not be in the future sluggards and disloyal to their practices in the past.

and disloyal to their practices in the past.

I have said that North Carolina will not be inclined to support any man who is in favor of reopening agitation upon these delicate subjects; and on that point I here express the conviction, and I might almost say my knowledge, that General Scott can show as clean a bill of political health on these questions as either the present President, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Clay. I say what I think President, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Clay. I say what I think I know, during the pendency of these questions. After the successful adjustment of them, good and patriotic and pacific men met the "All hails!" of the entire country; but, before those measures passed, when men stood upon a plank, trembling over a precipice—that was the time to try the sincerity, the candor, and the truthfulness of men's professions and men's conduct. During that period General Scott unquailingly went shead to produce an adjustment of those angry difficulties, and a pacification upon which honorable men, North, South, East, and west, could stand upon in reference to the questions that West, could stand upon in reference to the questions that were then agitating the country so menacingly and ap-pallingly. I do not pretend to eay that he approved of every thing that was done in the various acts of compromise, and concurred in all their details. Far from it. would venture to say, as a mere matter of opinion, that there was not a member in either branch of the Legislature that approved of every thing in every one of those bills. I certainly did not. But I acted upon this princi-

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we will watch our institutions, watch their progress, and endeavor to perpetuate their safety.

In the preference I have indicated for the next Presidency I feel that our interests will be as secure in those hands as in any hands that could be selected in this Union. I feel that in the purity, the nationality, the known honor, the honest and steadfast principles of that gentleman, they would be as safe as they would be any where. In the providence of God, it is not the highest ability and most practised states manaling that is required to state the safe as the providence of the safe as the safe as the safe as the providence of God, it is not the highest ability and the safe as the

mon sense, are all that are required for carrying out all that is necessary to make the people happy, prosperous, and even glorious.

The practised Machiavelians, intimately acquainted with all the sinuosities, tortuosities, and adroitnesses of the cunning politician, yield to strong and high sense, a firm heart, and right intentions and directness of purpose as quickly as our cousins, the wily Mexicans, yielded to a greater than Cortez, in his triumphant, glorious, and almost miraculous march from Vera Cruz to the old city of the Artes.

There is another circumstance which leads me to my preference in favor of the gentleman whom I preferred four years ago. I think it was a great national misfor-tune that he was not selected at that time. If he had been President, we should have never had the scenes which oc-curred here during the winter and spring of 1849-'50; we curred here during the winter and spring of 1849-'50; we should not have had the Buffalo Convention, with all its disasters. But this other reason of mine is, the ground of availability. It has been my steady, unwavering conviction, for more than a year and a half, that Winfield Scott is the only Whig in this Union who can reach the Presidency by the voice of the people. I admit that he has been somewhat crippled and damaged at the South—and I say it with all due respect—by the development of a premature, and, as I have thought, somewhat absurd ambition of the present "powers that be." They have endeavored to ally him with Freesoil and Abolition influences; and the unerring instincts of fear have brought

like to have seen what would have been said of a man who would have required that General Washington should ride over to his neighbors, in Alexandria, and have his views duly made out, under proper seals of office, that he was an honest man and a good citizen, and might be trusted with the management of the Government. What would have been said if such a thing had been proposed with regard to the elder Adams, Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Madithey would be as safe as they would the providence of God, it is not the highest ability and most practised statesmanship that is required to give us a good government. It would be most unfortunate for the world, and especially for this American world, if it were so. Right intentions, a sound and a firm hear', and a steady purpose, with the elements of good, strong, common sense, are all that are required for carrying out all that is necessary to make the people happy, prosperous, and even glorious.

The practised Machiavelians, intimately acquainted the practised Machiavelians, intimately acquainted the living are always in bad taste. I think they are very often misapplied, and not unfrequently quite ridiculous.

often misapplied, and not unfrequently quite ridiculous. I shall attempt no such thing. Let him stand forth, upon his own foet, and look upon him as one of the ablest and most prominent public servants of the country, who has illustrated our annals in a way that has commanded the respect and the approbation of his countrymen, and secured for him the admiration of the world, as much for cured for him the admiration of the world, as much for his goodness as his unquestioned greatness. You will not think there is danger of his being swayed by freesoilism, or abolitionism, or any thing of that sort, proceeding from the North or the South, the East or the West, or any quar-ter less than his country, his whole country. It is an in-sult to suppose such a thing of a man who was born in a Southern State brought in the side of a second or suppose such a thing of a man who was born in a Southern State, brought up in the midst of Southern in-stitutions; who was educated for one of the learned professions; who has been all his life a law-abiding m fessions; who has been all his life a law-abiding man; who has been for the last twenty-odd years the mark for the hostility of every Administration. They feared him, and they hated him. He has been placed in the most difficult situations; and in the closing scene of the last war, when he was about to be brought home to his own country almost in chains, the indigenant refusal of his

the subject, except in the galleries and lobbites of the 8s hat Chamber, or other portions of the Capitol, during the part of the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know-legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know legal except the "comminus" bilk I speak what I know legal except the "comminus" bilk is an indication of public opinion in coincidence with theirs. The honorable Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) did so, and so did or Speak (large except the "comminus" bilk in a speak of the service, and would be contingent, and would be contingent, and would be contingent, and would be contingent, and would be continued. The comminus of the service, and would be continued to read the comminus of the service, and would be continued. The service is an advantage of the service when the service is an advantage of the service when the service is an advantage of the service when the service is an advantage of the service when the service is an advantage of the service when the service is an advantage of the service when the service is an advantage of the service when the service is an advantage of the service when the service is an advantage of the service when the service is an advanta has been conversite cripped and diamoged at the Southa permantive, and, E. I. have though, nonervit attempt
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Some of the people of Tremont county, lowa, appear to be much incensed against the Mormons under Elder Hyde. They recently held a public meeting at which the Saints were severely denounced for having combined to elect a certain Judge. Sundry resolutions were passed, one of which declared that they would not recognise any Judge who was elected by the Mormon vote.

THE ELOQUENCE OF MOTION .- Every one has read of the "action," "action," "ACTION" of Demosthenes, and of what a variety of emotions and passions Roscius could express by mere gestures. Letit not be supposed that such perfections of art belonged to the ancients only. The following anecdote of WILLIAM C. PRESION is illustrative

"Some years ago, among a thousand others, we were listening to one of his splendid harangues from the stump. Beside
us was one as deaf as a post, in breathless attention, catching
apparently every word that fell from the orator's lips. Now
the tears of delight would roll down his cheek, and now, in an
ungovernable cestacy, he would shout out applicate, which
might have been mistaken for the noise of a small thunderstorm.

"At length Preston launched out one of the "At length Preston launched out one of those passages of massive declamation which those who have heard him well know him to be so capable of uttering. In magnificent spiem dor it was what Byron has described the mountain storms of Jura. Its effect upon the multitude was like a whirlwind. Our deaf friend could contain himself no longer, but bawling into our ear, as if he would blow open with a tempest, he cried: "Who's that a speaking?"

"Who's that a speaking?"
"Wm. C. Preston," replied we, as loud as our lungs would

let us.

"Who?" inquired he, still louder now than before.

"Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina!" replied we, almost splitting our throat in the effort.

"Well, well," returned he, "I can't hear a word he or you are saying, but great Jericho, don't he do the motions splendid!"

A Mr. Rivers, in London, raises STRAWBERRIES in pots by a peculiar pocess:

"" About the second week in July, he says, he filled a number of sit-inch pots 'with a compost of two-thirds loam and one-third rotten dung, as follows: three stout pieces of broken pots were placed in the bottom, and a full handful of the compost put in; a stout wooden pestle was then used with all the force of a man's arm, to pound it, and then another handful and a pounding, and another; till the pet was brimful, and the compressed mould as hard as a barn-floor. The pots were then taken to the strawberry-bed, and a rouner placed in the centre of each, with a small stone to keep it stendy. They were watered in dry weather, and have had no other care or culture. For two or three years I have had the very finest crops from plants after this method, and those under notice promise well. If the pots are lifted, it will be apparent that a large quantity of food is in a small space. I may add that, from some recent experiments with compressed earth to potted fruit trees, I have a high opinion of its effect, and I fully believe that we have yet much to learn on the subject."